

Nilgiri area and elsewhere in the knowledge that I have thereby been contributing in the only way possible towards the survival of Indian wild life.

KAREN,
KENYA COLONY,
April 27, 1960.

LESLIE BROWN

5. THE EASTERN CALANDRA LARK (*MELANOCORYPHA BIMACULATA*) IN KUTCH

On 5 February 1960 I went to Bada (near Mandvi) and on the mudflats there I saw several flocks of larks which looked distinctly larger and quite different from the Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella brachydactyla*) which come in large numbers to Kutch in winter. On closer inspection with the help of field glasses I was certain that I had once again come across a bird which had not yet been recorded in Kutch. After this a specimen was shot by M. K. Shivbhadrasinhji of Bhavnagar, who was with me that day, and on closer examination later I found that it was the Eastern Calandra Lark (*Melanocorypha bimaculata*). This lark is said to spend the winter months in the Punjab, U. P., Rajasthan, Sind, etc., and therefore it is likely to stray into Kutch also, but somehow it seems to have escaped the notice of bird watchers.

BHUJ,
KUTCH,
March 31, 1960.

M. K. HIMMATSINHJI

[The specimen was sent to the Society and its identification as *M. bimaculata* has been confirmed. The condition was not good enough for racial discrimination, but it presumably belonged to *torquata* Blyth, the breeding population of Baluchistan.—Eds.]

6. THE CINEREOUS VULTURE [*AEGYPIUS MONACHUS* (LINNAEUS)]—AN ADDITION TO THE BIRDS OF KUTCH

(With a plate)

On 9 March 1960, while motoring through the Banni, I observed a solitary Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) among a gathering of other vultures.